The Rutherford Star.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD."—DAVY CROCKETT.

VOL. IV. RUTHERFORDTON. N. C. SATURDAY. MAY 7, 1870. NO. 15

Professional Cards

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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NOTICE.

I will attend at my office from the 7th to 12th of this month to list the taxable property, and also all special taxes for the Town Rutherfordton. Persons failing to list are liable by the ordinances of the Town to pay a double tax. See Ordinance in another column. March 1st 1870.
J. B. CARPENTER, Mayor.
6-2t
Vindicator copy 1 time.

LETTER

FROM

HON. OLIVER H. DOCKERY.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1870.

CAPTAIN N. A. RAMSEY,
PITTSBORO',
North Carolina:

MY DEAR SIR: Permit a friend, a classmate, though perhaps a political opponent, to congratulate you on the noble work in which you are engaged. It is a step in the right direction, and must be productive of much good.—I have yet to believe that although we live in times of common discontent, and I might say almost universal derangement, the public taste is so vitiated and public sentiment so demoralized as to delight in the doing of mischief for mischief's sake; and I trust that but few of the once law-abiding citizens of our honored Commonwealth are in sympathy with this spirit of insubordination and violence. It is certainly an ebullition of passion, temporary in its duration and limited in its adherents.

Political rancor and partisan servility are at all times unwise, and subversive of that peace and order which underlies all good government. But now in this time of common trouble and general ruin such tendency is ruinous and self-destructive beyond question. Revolutions are, and must ever be, attended with radical changes of a political, financial, and ofttimes a moral character. These changes are always at first burdensome and annoying, and appear to many intolerable and unendurable; but time, with its soothing influences, gradually accustoms the human mind to the new order of things, which ofttimes in the will of Providence, to us inscrutable, is ultimately productive of unmixed good. The late civil war was certainly the worst of wars, originating in intemperate haste, and with embittered feelings caused by the long-continued efforts of wicked and designing men to perpetuate their power by senseless appeals to local prejudices and sectional feelings. Inaugurated under such auspices, with precipitancy and in bad blood, its *animus* must necessarily be bitter, vindictive, and unrelenting. The leaders in this terrible "dance of death," however complacent in the out set, were driven madly by the furious waves of contending factions into extreme positions, from which, by excessive zeal and maddened feeling, much and lasting injury has necessarily resulted. It is certainly true that as a people we have much to harass and annoy us, much to wound our sensibilities and provoke angry impulses; and, indeed, it is but natural that chagrin and mortification should follow the utter discomfiture of the confederate forces. Yet we should remember that it was a war of our own seeking; that rashly we rushed into it, and that upon its result we staked our all; that in its desolation, carnage, blood, and ruin we are not entirely blameless. If this be so—and none can deny it—does not common sense, to say nothing of self and selfish considerations, prompt us to accept, logically and coolly, its arbitrament as final and conclusive? Of what possible utility is it to us to *pine* over its result—to cherish unfriendly feelings or inculcate disloyal sentiments? What do we gain by such action, politically, financially, or socially? Is it not infinitely better to heal the bleeding wounds and rebuild our shattered fortunes? Does not prudence, the safeguard of all honest men; self-interest, the ruling passion of the human breast, and that love for law and order which was once the proud heritage of the good "Old North State," and the crowning wreath in her political history, demand a return to the "arts of peace" and the usages of domestic tranquillity?

In what possible contingency and under what conceivable circumstances can this lawless spirit of recklessness and intimidation benefit our people? I would appeal to my fellow-citizens of the State among whom I was born, to whom I am indebted for whatever of position or character I have gained, among whom I shall continue to live, and in the providence of God shall wish to die. Admitting your wrongs and grievances, what is the remedy? Is anything to be gained by a willful and perverse disregard of law and authority? Is such a course conducive to political health, individual prosperity, or mental gratification? Does it add to your stature, increase your purse, or promote your well-being? Motives of resentment, however consoling for the moment, must ever react on the aggressor. Nothing permanent or disirable is ever accomplished by such unworthy motives, and none but the vitiated and corrupt are instigated by such unholy feelings.

Wrongs, if existing, should be redressed; injuries should be remedied; but the legitimate tribunals for such correction are established by law. The jury and ballot-box, elevated and purified by an enlightened public sentiment, the great lever in American society, alone presents the remedy in the enforcement of the laws and in the regulation of conflicting interests. To these tribunals we have hitherto appealed with entire success. In these troublous times the old landmarks of justice and right should be kept constantly in view. That *authority*, legitimate and properly constituted, which demands a rigid adherence to law and order must be respected, for it is the mud-sill which underlies civilization itself, and should, until changed by legal process, inspire respect and command public confidence. *Authority of law*, ever the north star in our political firmament, shining with undimmed luster, we should cling to it as our only palladium, with the same untiring devotion and unflagging zeal with which the mariner clings to his compass, amid the darkness and dangers of a tempestuous sea and an unknown shore, in hopeful anticipation of a lull in the storm, when the sun with its genial rays may dispel the clouds and enliven the heart with the comfortable assurance that all may yet be saved. Refractory conduct or mutinous combinations may wreck the ship and bury all in one common watery grave. Does not sound policy dictate the absolute necessity of harmony of purpose and concert of action until the danger is over and the ship with its precious cargo is snugly moored in a harbor of safety? Then scan the official conduct of those in authority, and if you prefer it, before another voyage is undertaken, change your crew, dismiss your captain, select another pilot, and throw your sails to the breeze.

But, my dear sir, this spirit of lawlessness operates specially to our detriment in various ways.—It produces disquiet, uneasiness at home, renders life and property insecure, lessening the happiness of the one, and depreciating the value of the other, paralyzes the energies of our people, distracts the public mind, revives and intensifies political feuds, which result in personal hatred, imbittered feeling, and violence. We want and must have peace among ourselves; that peace which induces quiet in the domestic circle, independence of action at the ballot-box, and freedom of thought in the political world. But objection is made to colored suffrage that it is wrong in itself to clothe an ignorant race with such power for good or evil. Well, in the first place, if it is wrong are we wholly blameless? Was it not in our power to check this movement by the adoption of the fourteenth amendment? In the second place, if wrong, the negro is certainly blameless, for this right was conferred unasked and unsought by him. In the third place, the ballot-box follows necessarily as an inseparable incident to American citizenship, demanded as well by a due regard to the public well-being as by the spirit of our institutions. In the fourth place, it is now the law of the land, fundamentally planted in its organic structure, unaltered, and I trust unalterable, for it of right belongs to the freedman, and is necessary for his protection and safety. Let him exercise this inestimable boon, unseduced by favors and uninfluenced by intimidations. Ignorant, uneducated, and unaccustomed as he may be to the duties and responsibilities of the new relationship to our Government which he has recently assumed, still it is no fault of his, and I assert that a feeling of gratitude for his faithful obedience during a war in which his own freedom was at stake, which certainly enlisted his sympathy, should compel us to give him the hand of friendship and bid him God's cheer in his pursuit of happiness and all the comforts of this life. During this long and bloody drama of the rebellion our wives and children were at his mercy; yet how respectful, dutiful, and patient. And should not, I ask in all sincerity and truth, a feeling of kindness for such services in such times of trouble and general dismay, to say nothing of his laborious services in our interest, unshared by him through many long and weary years of unrequited toil, urge us with one accord, in commisseration of his condition, to contribute with our advice and aid to his physical well-being, to his mental delopment, and his moral improvement?

Then, my dear sir, why this ill feeling; why this abuse and bad treatment; why this attempted infringement of his political rights? His interest is closely interwoven with ours, his labor and our land in value are inseparably connected. The one is worthless without the other. Why, then, this opposition, which will result in alienation of feeling and an apparent antagonism of interest, which will cripple his political *status* or force an exodus from the State of his race to some more congenial clime? In either event are we benefited? By education, conciliation, and friendship he is our friend. By intimidation his suspicion is aroused, and by abuse and denunciation he becomes our foe. If he leaves our State, from fear or reward, our fields are untilled and plantations go to waste.

But, my dear sir, this continued excitement feeds the ultra politician, and furnishes the food necessary to his subsistence, which in exaggerated terms is heralded to the world as an evidence of deepseated and ineradicable disloyalty to the Government, and thereby are seriously retarded the healthy growth of liberal views and the early enfranchisement of our own race. With a restored Union, with all the rights of the colored man secured, I was induced to believe that Congress would at an early day relieve our people of all disabilities of every kind. This now is the panacea of all our wounds, the great desideratum of all our wants, and essential to peace and harmony in our midst; but I fear, under the pressure of ultraism and vindictive views, aided, unintentionally perhaps, but surely and effectually, by those who delight in fomenting strife and inciting insubordination, that that "consummation so devoutly to be wished" is not so soon to realized; and that is the strangest of all fanaticism to me, which so infatuates a people as to induce them coolly and deliberately to forge anew the fetters tending to their own political re-enslavement. Excessive stupidity and monstrous folly! which, I fear, betokens dreadful consequences, unless checked by an improved public sentiment; for North Carolina, God bless her, was but recently regarded as in the best condition of any southern State, into which a people energetic, intelligent, and skillful, and capital in abundance, in search of our valuable lands, both mineral and agricultural, would within a very short time have sought homes and investments. We have an abundance of land, but nothing else, and need an advent of population, thrifty, enterprising, and frugal, which we need not nor cannot expect, with such startling rumors afloat, exaggerated though they may be.

Then, my dear sir, the whole matter resolves itself into this simple query; shall a few men, reckless of consequences, succeed in prostrating every interest of our people, or shall the leading men of all political parties combine in an honest effort to suppress this lawlessness, by peaceable means if possible, but forcible if necessary? The issue is momentous and must be met, for in its result every man, woman, and child in our State is deeply interested. I do trust that the worst is past, and that as reason resumes her beneficent sway the clouds now angry and threatening may be dispelled, and the glorious sunlight of liberty, prosperity, peace, and happiness again illuminate our land. With a view to this end Governor Reid, yourself, and others have set a noble example. Your labors must be successful, for we cannot afford to fail. I write this hasty and incoherent letter in the interest of no party, and with a view to no personal or political ends. As such excuse it, but such as it is, it is at your disposal.

With high regard, yours, truly,
O. H. DOCKERY.

An Act Concerning Election, and Registration in the Year A. D, 1870.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. There shall be an election held for the following officers on the first Thursday in August, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy:

1st. Members of congress in the several districts;
2d. Members of the general assembly for their respective counties and districts;
3rd. A county treasurer;
4th. A register of deeds;
5th. County surveyor;
6th. Five county commissioners;
7th. An attorney general;
8th. A coroner;
9th. A sheriff.

SEC. 2. The county commissioners shall have power to establish alter, discontinue or create such separate places of election in their respective counties as they may deem expedient, giving thirty days notice thereof by advertisement in some public journal, if there be one published in the county, or in lieu thereof in three public places in such county, and at the court house thereof, but there shall be at least one polling place in every township, as nearly central as possible, and there shall be a polling place open in each ward of a city numbering over three thousand inhabitants.

SEC. 3. The secretary of state shall, on or prior to the first Monday of June, anno domini eighteen hundred and seventy, provide for and forward to the commissioners of counties, on their requisition, suitable registration books, when needed, for each electon precinct as established for the presidential election held in anno domini eighteen hundred and sixty eight, or for and new precincts established under this act.

SEC. 4. If the commissioners of counties do not receive a sufficient number of registration books as provided in the last section, they are authorized and directed to provide the same for their respective counties at the expense of the state.

SEC. 5. The commissioners of counties shall select, on or before the first Monday in July, anno domini eighteen hundred and seventy, one justice of the peace for each election precinct, who shall act as registrar of voters for such precinct; and when for any cause there are not enough justices of the peace to have one at each precinct, the commissioners shall appoint some discreet person to act as registrar of voters.

SEC. 6. Registrar shall be furnished with a registration book, and shall at all times, from the first Thursday in July, anno domini eighteen hundred and seventy, to the first Thursday of August, anno domini eighteen hundred and seventy, till the close of the polls on the last mentioned day, receive and register such qualified voters as may offer themselves for suffrage, taking care in each case to administer the oath provided by the second section of the sixth article of the constitution to each voter; he shall receive a fee of three cents for each voter registered, to be paid out of the county treasury.

SEC. 7. The county commissioners on or before the first day of July next shall appoint two electors at each precinct, who shall, with the registrar, be judges of the election herein ordered to be held on the first Thursday of August next. The said judges of election shall attend at the places for which they are severally appointed on the day of election, and they shall be sworn by any person authorized by law to administer oaths, to conduct the election fairly and impartially according to the constitution and laws of the state; and in default of acting, every such judge of election shall be guilty of a misdemeanor—Such judges, in addition to powers conferred on them by this act, shall have all the powers and perform all the duties heretofore vested in inspectors of election, not inconsistent herewith, and be subject to the same penalties.

SEC. 8. Every male person born in the United States, and any male person who has been naturalized, thenty-one years old or upwards, who shall have resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector and shall be entitled to registration upon application.

SEC. 9. Except in cases provided for in section eleven of this act, no person shall be allowed to vote at any election unless his name shall be found upon the registration books of the precinct in which he offers to vote, unless he takes the following oath: "I,——, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution and laws of the United States, and the constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith; that I have been a resident in the State of North Carolina for twelve months, and in the county of ——— for thirty days, and that I have neither registered or voted during this election in any other precinct." Such person, having taken this oath shall thereupon be registered.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the judges of elections to keep the registration books for their precinct at the place of holding the election during the day of such election, and to register therein the name of any legal voter, first administering the oath as provided in the last section, before receiving the vote of any elector not previously registered.

SEC. 11. The registrar of voters shall, at the request of any legal registered voter in his precinct, furnish to such voter, under his signiture, a certificate of registration stating the county and precinct in which such voter is registered, and shall make an entry of such certificate against the name of such voter on the registration book. Upon such certificate of registration such elector may vote at any precinct in his county without further registration.

SEC. 12. That the polls shall be opened on the day of the election from seven o'clock in the morning until sunset of the same day; and each voter whose name may appear registered, or who may produce sufficient evidence that he has been registered in another township or precinct, as well as those who may be registered on that day, shall hand in their ballots to the judges, who shall carefully deposit the ballot in the ballot box.

SEC. 13. Immediately after any election, the judges of election shall deposit the registration books for their respective precincts with the register of deeds of their county.

SEC. 14. All the officers whose election is ordered by the first section of this act shall be voted for on one ballot either written or printed.

SEC. 15. When the election shall be finished the registrar and judges of election, in presence of such of the electors as may choose to attend, shall open the boxes one after another and number the ballots of one box before they shall open another, at the same time reading aloud the names of the persons who shall appear on each ticket; and if there shall be two or more tickets rolled up together or any ticket shall contain the names of more persons than such elector has a right to vote for, in either of these cases such ticket or tickets shall not be numbered in taking the ballots, but shall be void.

SEC. 16. Returns from all the precincts shall be made by the judges of election by noon on Saturday ensuing the day of election to the county commissioners, who shall, in the presence of such persons as choose to attend, proceed to add the number of votes returned, and so for as county officers, members of the house of representatives and senators, where the senatorial district consists of but one county, are concerned, the person having the greatest number of votes shall be deemed duly elected, (should any two persons have an equal number of votes for the same office the commissioners shall decide which of the two shall be elected, and the commissioners shall proclaim the result at the court house door of the voting in their county

[*Concluded on second Page.*]

for all the persons voted for and the number of votes cast for each and shall immediately thereafter file with the register of deeds and with the sheriff of their county, and in case there be no sheriff, with the coroner, a certified statement of the same: *Provided*, The counties of Carteret and Hyde shall be allowed until Tuesday after the election to make their returns. The commissioners shall also file with the register of deeds the returns made by the judges of the election of each precinct.

SEC. 17. The sheriffs in the various senatorial districts composed of more than one county shall, after receiving the returns as prescribed in the last section, meet on the second Thursday in August, one week after the election, at the following places at their respective districts for the purpose of comparing the polls: In the first district, at Hertford; in the second district, at Plymouth; in the third district, at Leachville; in the fifth district, at Colerain; in the ninth district at D. W. Winstead's in the tenth district, at Newberne; in the eleventh district, at Trenton; in the twelfth district, at Richlands; in the thirteenth district, at Wilmington; in the fourteenth district, at Whiteville; in the sixteenth district, at Fayetteville; in the eighteenth district at Goldsboro; in the nineteenth district, at Raleigh; in the twenty-first district, at Oak Hill; in the twenty-sixth district, at Gibsonville; in the twenty-seventh district, at Cagle's Mill, Montgomery county; in the twenty-eighth district, at Mineral Springs, Moore county; in the twenty-ninth district, at Wadesboro; in the thirty-first district, at Mount Pleasant; in the thirty-second district at Ford's Mills, in Rowan county; in the thirty-fourth district, at Germantown, in Stokes county; in the thirty-fifth district, at Rockford; in the thirty-sixth district, at Statesville; in the thirty-seventh district, at Lincolnton; in the thirty-eighth district, at Rutherfordton; in the thirty-ninth district, at Laurel Springs; in the fortieth district, at Hendersonville; in the forty-first district, at Lenoir; in the forty-second district, at Burrowsville; in the forty-third district, at Franklin.—If by accident any of said sheriffs or returning officers are prevented from meeting at said places respectively on the aforesaid second Thursday in August, the returns of such officer shall be waited for and received if they arrive on the following day, and the returning officer failing to attend at the time and place required as aforesaid shall forfeit and pay one thousand dollors to be recovered in the superior court of his county by any person who may sue for the same, and moreover shall be guilty of misdemeanor; but if the returns of all the counties of the district be not in by Friday noon, then the returning officer shall adjourn from day to day till the returns from all the counties be received, and in the meantime shall dispatch a competent person under oath, to the county of the delinquent returning officer for a certified copy of the vote of that county, which shall be furnished by the register of deeds of said county, and when received shall be counted; and when the sheriffs shall be convened as aforesaid the polls for the different counties shall by them, in the presence of one justice and five electors to be summoned by the sheriff of the county where they shall meet, be examined and compared; a certificate under the hands and seals of the returning sheriffs shall be given to the candidate in each district for whom the greatest number of votes shall have been given; but if two or more candidates shall have an equal number of votes the said officers shall determine which shall be a senator, and if no decision shall be made by them they shall determine the same by lot.

SEC. 18. The sheriff or other returning officers of the counties of each congressional district shall meet on the third Thursday of August at the following places in the several districts for the purpose of comparing the polls for members of congress, namely: In the first district, at the court house in the town of Edenton, in the county of Chowan; in the second district, at the court house in the city of Newberne, in the county of Craven; in the third district, at the court house in the town of Lumberton, in the county of Robeson; in the fourth district, at the court house in the city of Raleigh, in the county of Wake; in the fifth district, at the court house in the town of Greensboro', in the county of Guilford; in the sixth district, at the court house in the town of Salisbury, in the county of Rowan; in the seventh district, at the court house in the town of Asheville, in the county of Buncombe: *Provided, always*. That if any accident may prevent any returning officer from meeting on the day aforesaid the returns shall be received on the day following; and the returning officer failing to attend as required at the time and place above mentioned shall forfeit and pay one thousand dollars, to be recovered for the use of the State in any superior court of law; but if the returns from all the counties be not in by Friday noon, then the returning officers present shall adjourn from day to day till the returns from all the counties are received, and in the meantime shall dispatch a competent person, under oath, to the county of the delinquent returning officer for a certified copy of the vote of that county, which shall be furnished by the register of deeds of said county, and when received shall be counted and when the returning officers shall be convened, the poll for the several counties shall be examined and compared by them in the presence of a justice of the peace and ten electors, to be summoned by the returning officers of the county when they shall meet; and a certificate under the hands of said returning officer shall be given to the candidate for whom the greatest number of votes shall have been given in said district; but if two or more candidates shall have an equal number of votes, the returning officers shall determine which of them shall be representative, and if no decision is made by them they shall determine it by lot.

SEC 19. The sheriff of each county shall furnish, before the first Monday in September, the member or members elected to the house of representetives and to the senator, where the district is not composed of more than one county, a certificate of election under his hand and seal; he shall also, at least ten days before the first day of September, notify all persons elected in the county to meet at the court house on the first Monday in September to be qualified. The commissioners elect shall be qualified before the clerk of the superior court by taking the several oaths of office, and shall thereupon organize by electing one of their number as chairman and proceed to qualify the other officers elected in the county and take the several bonds as prescribed by law.

SEC. 20. The sheriff of every county shall transmit by mail, on or before the fifteenth of August to the Secretary of State a statement, under his hand and seal, of the votes taken in his county for atterney general, which statement shall be in the form prescribed for returns for governor; and a failure to make such returns shall be punished by a fine of two thousand dollars to be recovered for the use of the State in any superior court of law. The governor, at twelve o'clock on the first Thursday in September, shall assemble the council of state in the office of secretary of state, who shall open said returns, proceed to add the number of votes returned and declare the person elected. The governor shall thereupon issue a proclamation announcing the result, which shall be published in the daily papers of the city of Raleigh. The person so declared elected shall be qualified by taking the several oaths of office before any judge of the superior or supreme court of the State.

SEC. 21. Every person duly elected a representative to congress upon obtaining a certificate of his election as aforesaid, shall procure from the governor a commission, certifying his appointment as a representative of the state, which the governor shall issue on such certificate being produced.

SEC. 22. Every sheriff or other returning officer shall be allowed three dollars per day for the time actually employed and ten cents per mile for distance traveled for making the returns for senators and members of congress, and one dollar for each notice served upon the county officers elect, and one dollar for giving certificates to representatives to the general assembly, and to the senators whose district is a single county; all to be paid by the county treasurer upon the affidavit of the returning officer.

SEC. 23. It shall be the duty of the judges provided for in this act to furnish one ballot box on the day of the election at their respective precincts for the convenience of voters, and as many more boxes as they may think necessary.—Two judges shall preside at each ballot box, and if a majority of the judges think more boxes necessary they shall appoint two additional judges for each additional box. The registrars shall assist at all the boxes.

SEC. 24. The registrar of voters shall furnish the original registration book to the judges of the election in the precinct for which he is appointed, and if there be more than one box he shall furnish one additional copy for each additional box.

SEC. 25. The registrar shall receive one cent for each name copied from the original registration book.

SEC. 26. Any person who shall with intent to commit a fraud, vote at more than one box or more than one time, or who shall induce others to do so, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than six or more than twelve months or fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court; and any registrar of voters or any clerk or copyist who shall make any entry or copy with intent to commit fraud shall be liable to the same penalty.

SEC. 27. The books of registration shall be open to inspection at all times between the hours of nine a. m. and three p. m. of each day preceding the day of election, and during these hours the name of any person who has been registered may be challenged, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the registrar to hear and examine all testimony that may be adduced concerning the qualification of such person as an elector, notice having been given to him of the time and place of hearing the evidence. If such person shall be found not duly qualified, as prescribed in the constitution article six, section one, the registrar shall erase his name from the books.

SEC. 28. No registered voter shall be challenged on the day of election, but those offering to register on the yap of election may be challenged, and every person applying for registration before the election, may be challenged at that time in like manner.

SEC. 29. All acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 30. The secretary of state shall furnish a printed copy of this act to the commissioners of each county.

SEC. 31. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 26th day of March, A. D., 1870.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE
Raleigh, April 19, 1870.

I, HENRY J. MENNINGER, Secretary of State, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

HENRY J. MENNINGER,
Secretary of State.

THE STAR.

J. B. CARPENTER. R. W. LOGAN.

CARPENTER & LOGAN.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1870.

Read out Again.

The *Standard* in reply to an article in a late number of the STAR, in relation to the 11th May Convention, because we saw fit in said article to disapprove of the holding of said Convention, takes the liberty of again reading the STAR out of the Republican party.—This is the second attempt this selfish and presumptious sheet has made to read the STAR out of the party, because it was unwilling to encourage the ruinous and reckless policy of Gov. HOLDEN and the *Standard*. Bah! Where does your right to *read out* come from? The Republican party of North Carolina have not given you any such right, on the otherhand they have failed to endorse your ruinous policy, and at all times when called upon they have censured it.

As to the STAR being "a convert to *jotunerism*" we will only reply to the *Standard* by saying, it is laboring under a sad mistake, we neither have, or wish to have any affiliation with W. W. HOLDEN, the president of the *ring*, or with JOE TURNER the *daddy* of the *Ku Klux*.

Brownlow Returning.

Senator Brownlow, of Tennessee, has written a letter from Washington, dated 11th ult., to the editor of the Knoxville *Chronicle*, from which we make the following extract. He says:

"We have Gov. Senter with us, and, as I am told, he has been before the Reconstruction Committee of the House. His testimony is said to have been strong against the Ku-Klux party, and altogether satisfactory to the Republicans. I expect the committee of the House to report a bill looking to the reconstruction of Tennessee. We propose to wipe out the Legislature and late Convention, and order an election of a new Legislature under the old law and with a new registration, leaving the Executive and the Judiciary undisturbed. The bill will meet with opposition in the House from the Democracy and the tender-footed Republicans, but will, nevertheless, pass. In the Senate, we will have less trouble, as we are divided, politically, sixty Republicans to ten Democrats. They will, of course, go on to elect Judges in Tennessee. What Gov. Senter will feel it his duty to do, I am unable to say, but if I were Governor I would refuse to commission their Judges and other officers."

So it seems, that Brownlow, and Senter, are becoming aware of the mischief, that has been done in Tennessee; and would again return to the fold, that by their acts they have come well nigh ruining. We can forgive them if they are honest in their penitence, for

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

Horrible Accident in Richmond Virginia----Two Hundred People Killed and Wounded.

Below we give an account of the terrible calamity at Richmond, Virginia.

It is said that fifty-six persons were killed instantly, and that several have died since.

RICHMOND, April 27.—A terrible calamity occurred here this morning. The floor of the Court of Appeals in the State Capitol gave way and precipitated the hundreds therein assembled to hear the decision in the mayorality case of Ellyson and Cahoon, upon the Conservative caucus then sitting in the hall of house of Delegates below.

The number present were variously estimated to have been from 300 to 500. Suddenly the packed gallery gave way and was thrown forward with a heavy concussion into the centre of the Court room. This accident, with the rush and surging of the crowd, caused the whole floor of the Court room to break through and sink in a cloud of dust, and laden with its load of human beings, to be thrown into the Hall of the House of Delegates below. The greater number of the persons who went down with the floor readily made their escape from the Hall. Those who were struck by timbers and caught by the gallery above, and those who were in the lower hall were the greatest sufferers from the occurrence. Two of the Judges were on the stand, the others were in the conference room,

The scene presented after the fall of the suspended court room was frightful beyond description; a thick cloud of dust filled the vast space, and every individual of the vast throng of human beings was begrimmed with dust, many were bleeding and groaning from the injuries they had received. Many lay dead in the promiscuous crowd. Through the incumbent floor of the fallen room, the legs and arms and hands of the persons who had been caught beneath were protruding, some still under the shell of death, others moving in efforts at extrication, or in the agony of dain and suffering. Immediately after the accident the bells tolled, and almost every one responded to the alarm to lend aid. The corpses taken from the ruins were placed on the Square, and many touching incidents occurred; wives in search of husbanst, sisters in search of brothers, and mothers anxiously inquiring of every one the whereabours of their sons. The city presented a mournful appearance.

The following were among the killed taken from the ruins:

P. H. Aylett, a prominent lawyer; Capt. Charters of the fire brigade; E. M. Schofield, City Assessor and brother to the late Secretary of War; J. B. Brock of the Richmond Enquirer; Julius A. Hobson, City Collector; J. B. Dugger, Member of the House of Delegates; T. A. Brenis, Commission Merchant of Alexandria; Green Atton, former theatrical manager of the Boston Theatre; Powhatan Robbins, Commissioner in Chancery of the Court of Common Pleas; James A. Blamise, of Berlin, Prussia; S. E. Burnham, of Syracuse, N. Y.,; L. P. Howard, lawyer; Ashe Levy, merchant; J. W. D. Bland, Senator from Prince Edward county; J. Watson, merchant of Danville; General Hairston, wealthy land holder of Henry county; Charles D. Gaunner, of Washington, D, C.; Robt. Hellany, Jr., land agent; Edward Ward, of England; W. H. Davis, Coal Merchant; John Robinson colored Baptist minister; Col. Pickgrew, Norfolk; T. P Foley, Deputy U. S. Marshal; W. E. Randolph of New York; R E. Bradshaw, grocer and 33 others. Among them one Captain, one Sergeant and nine privates of the police force.

Among the wounded were Ex-Gov Wells, ribs broken and otherwise internally injured; Mayors Cahoon and Ellyson—both slightly; L. H. Chandler, Judge Meredith, Wm. A. Durham, Hon. T. Bocock, former Speaker U. S. House, leg amputated; Gen. M. D. Corse, C. S. A.; Col. G. W. Brent, W. C. Ellam, Geo. W. Allen, Thos. S. Baldwin, W. D. Chesterman, W. H. Loper, and about 100 others.

The alarm was sounded and a corden of police flung around the building, which was sealed with ladders. The scene was horrible. The Park was filled with a great crowd, and as body after body of the dead was swung down with ropes around them from the windows, they were surrounded by hundred of agonized spectators. When the last victim was taken from the ruins, the police closed the Park.

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 28th

The room of the Court of Appeals was the scene of this horrible occurrence, and the many historic associations and reminiscenes have culminated in an affair which beggars descriptons, and which will be remembered as long as Richmond is a city. As is well known, the Mayoralty controversy was about to be decided, and an immense concourse of anxious spectators and listenere had gathered to ascertain the result. Members of the Legislature, visitors to the city from all parts of our county, members of the bar, representatives of both police forces of the city, members of the press, and representatives of all classes and conditions of life were assembled.

The bells had just tolled the hour of 11, and death-like silence reigned as Mr. Starke, the clerk, entered and placed his books on the table. Judge Joynes was in his seat. Mr. Starke, leaning over the railing, was talking with him, while the rest of the Judges were in the conference room not quite prepared to enter on their day's duty. The Counsel for Mayor Ellyson, Messrs. Neeson and Meredith, had taken their seats, and were ready to proceed to business. Ex-Governor Wells and L. H. Chandler, Esq., were also in their places; and the reporters of the Enquirer, Dispatch Whig, and State Journal, were at the desks set apart for their use and accommodation. The moments were spent in pleasant conversation by the spectators present.

Various were the speculations as to the final result, when, all at once a panel piece of ceiling fell, and then the girder, which is represented by the line of partition between the clerk's office and the court room, gave way with an awful crash, and precipitated the spectators who were in the gallery of the court-room to the main floor, and the additional weight in one single moment's time crushing the court-room floor through. The mass of human beings who were in attendance were sent, mingled with the bricks, mortar, splinters, beams, iron bars, desks and chairs, to the floor of the House of Delegates, and in a second more, over fifty souls were launched into eternity. The whole atmosphere was thick with a dense cloud of dust from the plastering, and the human beings sent up a groan which will ring forever in the ears upon which it fell. In a moment, a few survivors clinging to the windows and fragments of hanging timber, and the bare and torn walls were all that remained to mark the place where only a moment before there was a scene of life, vigor and hope.

The first notice that those who were in the building had of the impending evil was the promonitory rumbling as the floor was settling. Then there came a fearful crase, accompanied by a a cry of human agony and terror which smote the herats of all who heard it. In a moment the frightful situation was realized. The few who had been so fortunate as to be able to get into the windows shouted aloud for help for those who had fallen, and called for ladders In a short time the the bells were tolling, and the hook and ladder truck being brought upon the spot, the ladders were put up to the windows, and the work of humanity began. The blinding dust within preventing any one from seeing anything, and the rushing of persons within the building and the cries of the wounded was all that could be heard.

IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Here was a scene that fairly made one's heart bleed. As the dust cleared away a little a mass of timbers and rubbish of every description was descried, and the reflection of the numbers of human being crushed beneath its weight, dead and dying, was sickening. Add to this the cries and groans of those who were there, many in the agony of death, and there is a picture to make the stoutest heart quail. The entire hall was flooded with the ruins, except the space under the gallery. Desks, chairs and tables were crushed completely, showing the force of the falling wreck. The work of removing the *debris* was a difficult one, but was undertaken by those present with a will, and it was not long before the unfortunate men were being rescued from their painful position.

BRINGING OUT THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

This scene defies even an attempt the at description. The doors and windows of Hall were thrown open, and within were soon collected the busy workes, who, mid their own shouts and the agoniz ng groans of those they were seeking to rescue, were removing the timbers. As the wounded and dead were reached, they were brought out and placed in the Senate chamber or els under the trees in the Square, where they were attended by our city physicians and others who were on hand with such appliances as could be obtained. As the men were brought out they were so covered with dust that they could scarcely be recognized, for a while the anxious inquries of the by-standers, "Who is he?" could not be answered One by one they were borne out—the dead a d dying. Here was one mangled and silenty enduring, another crying aloud with pain, while the still form of a third told too well that its spirit had fled to another world In one moment the gray hairs of age could be described upon the head of some dead one, while in the next the tall manly form of one who had been cut off in the full bloom of lif was being borne past. It seemed as if sickening horrors would never cease, and ages seemed to pass in the performance of this sad duty.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28th, 1870

The weather here is indeed delightful, The warm rains of late has forced vegetation ahead beyond all conception; and in this latitude after the middle of April, there is little danger of frosts to effect the most delicate plants.

There is more activity among farmers this Spring than any time since the War. The land for miles around Washington is a sandy loam, of easy cultivation, and well adapted to gardening and fruit-growing. I learn from real estate agents and others that they are receiving many letters from people in the different Northern States inquiring after lands, and the prospects are favorable for a large emigration South during the coming season.

Business before Congress is progressing slowly, the diversity of opinions of the Members on various questions coming before them, is the cause of the delay. Formerly the most of the discussion on bills was confined to the Members of their respective committees in committee. But lately it would seem that committes were only made a convenience to delay business.

The financial question is still being discussed in committee, in newspapers and on the streets.—The whole country it seems, is making itself interested on this question. The President and Secretary Boutwell, are quized as to their views on each of the numerous suggestions made by the different M. C.s. There are no two exactly agree upon a plan to solve conclusively the great financial problem. All the Members are interested, many of whom selfishly so They are daily in receipt of letters from some of their constituents, complaining of the delay! One, who is, by the way, a large manufacturer, in writing to his Member, says:—"Settle the financial question at once. The passage of the worst kind of a bill, is far preferable to this continual talk without definite results."

The funding bill was debated at length yesterday in committee, without definite results! but some of the members of the committee think that perhaps they may agree upon something before the week closes.

The tariff question is assuming gigantic operations. As straws indicate which way the wind blows just so does the votes of members on the tariff bill generally, decide whether they are for or against the free trade principles, or whether they are opposed to the theory of a high protective tariff. While Member from the West and South of both parties, feel that unless they in the main oppose any tariff above a revenue one their bread is dough, many of the Republicans are afraid to vote with their common enemy, the Democrats, for fear that it might indicate affiliation with them.

Late letters and telegrams from Georgia received here, indicate that the people are anxious for immediate reconstruction in some form or other. Even preferring the Senate military bill, which puts the State under military rule until next December, to an indefinite continuance of the Bullock administation. It is reported from very good authority that in case the Senate bill passes the House, the President will veto it. The President has expressed himself to Members, eallling on him, that he was exceedingly anxious to see the reconstruction of Georgia closed up by her immediate representation in Congres.

The political table shows that in seventeen States in 1860, the pluralities or majorities were less than the number of illiterate vote. The excess of the number of illiterate votes to-day over the popular vote (491, 275) which elected Mr. Lincoln, are 1,043,580, not counting the increase for the last ten years. President Grant's majority was 309,722, less by 1,226,142 than the number of adult men who were in 1860, unable to read and write. Another feature of the tables show that the persons who are able to read and write in the South, read much less of the current literature of the day, than those in the North. In several of the States South, the number of voters who can not read their ballots are greater than those who can. These tables will soon be published in some form for general information, but is not yet decided how.

The General Land Office has just received returns of the survey of six townships in Nebraska, and is informed that these lands for the most part, are first rate soil with a general rolling surface, well watered by small streams. As these lands are near the line of the Pacific Rail-road a large influx of settlers may be relied upon at an early day. Portions of Nebraska offers splendid inducements to the agriculturalists and grazier and many have availed themselves the past year of the advantage afforded by the homestead and pre-emption laws to obtain a home in this new State. Also, submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, for approval list No. 1, embracing 36,928, acres, as land selected in the Oregon city district, Oregon, and injuring to said State under *the act of Congress, of July, 4 1866*, to aid in the construction of a millitary road from Corvallis to the Acquima Bay in said State.

LIFE.

Vengeance of a Disappointed Lover.

A young lady who has been stopping with Governor Randolph's family at Morrestown, N. J., was recently attacked by a young man from Brooklyn, who attempted to kill her. It seems that she was engaged to a young man, and had received visits from him at her father's house in Brooklyn. Her father is a gentleman of high standing. He was a general in the Union Army, and gained an enviable reputation for bravery. The daughter and her lover moved in the highest circle. The wedding day drew near, and the couple were, to all appearances, happy. Apartments were fitted up under the paternal roof at the cost of $6,000. Great preparations were made for the wedding, and invitations were issued. Two days before the day fixed upon, the young lady discovered that her promised husband, although a man of excellent family and high reputation, was a person with whom she could not consent to live, and she broke the engagement at once, and ordered her suitor never to appear before her again. But he did appear, begging her to marry him. Upon her repeated refusal he attempted to stab her. She escaped, and being again threatened with death she left the city, telling only her parents of her destination, and went to Morrestown to visit the family of Governor Randolph. Her suitor by some means learned her whereabouts, and presented himself at the door of the Governor's mansion a few days ago and demanded admission. Having seen him approaching, the lady gave orders to bar the doors. He attempted to force an entrance, and finally, it is stated fired at the lady through the window. He is said to have been seen, since this occurrence, lying in wait for her near the house, and a guard has been stationed on the grounds to capture him if possible.—*Ex.*

We sometimes meet poor men but the poorest of all, in these stirring times, is the man who is *too poor to take a newspaper*. We pity such a man, especially if he is a man of property. Who ever heard of a man too poor to smoke or chew tobacco, if addicted to either? And yet men who spend ten or fifteen cents a day for "the weed" are too poor to take a newspaper in the intellectual enjoyment of which their families might participate. Really such men *are* poor. They are objects of pity.—*Ex.*

THE STAR

RUTHERFORDTON N. C.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

LOCAL AND STATE.

Agents.

The following persons are authorised and requested to receive subscriptions, Job work and advertising for the Star.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York.
S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York.
C. C. Vest, Murphy, N. C.; Andrew Sullens Spruce Pine, N. C.; Jas Duncan, Marion, N. C.; J. F. Logan, Jefferson, N. C.; N. B. Hampton Columbus, N. C.; W. A. McCall, North Cove, N. C. P. D Gregg, Gardner's Ford, N. C.; I. O. Bridge Shelby, N. C.; Henry Barnett, Mooresboro, N. C. Jt R. McFarland, Duncan's Creek, N. C.; Smith Mc Curry, Golden Valley, N. C.; R. K. Wilson, Patton Home, N. C.; M B. Freeman, Logan's Store N. C. A V. Biggerstaff, Oak Spring, N C.; J. C Keeter Cuba, N. C.; W. B. Wilson, Chimney Rock, N. C. Rev. W. H. Logan, Bills Creek, N. C. Wm. Laheom, Jefferson, Ashe Co, N. C.; Walker, Evans & Cogswell, Charleston, S. C. W. L Rogers, Guns. Landing, Ark.

☞ Gaston County Superior Court Commences next Monday. His Honor Judge Logan will preside.

APPOINTED.—Mr. Thos. S. Westbrooks, has been appointed and commissioned as Justice of the Peace, in Sulphur Spring's Township, *vice* K. T. Carpenter, resigned.

☞ We give up almost our entire space this week, to the letter of Hon. O. H. Dockery, the Registration and Election Act,—and to the Richmond disaster, but hope our friends will profit by the perusal of these articles.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—The Wilson *Plaindealer*, has commenced the publication of a series of sketches, of eminent men of the old North State, by a Correspondent HOPERIO. We have no doubt but that it will add to the popularity of the *Plaindealer*.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.—We learn that Joe Henderson, colored, who was accused of the murder and robing of Burwell Hilton, near Charlotte, some twelve months since, confessed the crime at Lincoln Court last week, and was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on Friday 8th, of July next.

LINN COUNTY WEEKLY PRESS.—We have received, and with pleasure place on our exchange list this sterling Republican Journal, published at Pleasanton, Kansas. The number before us contains the Salutatory of JOHN PETER HAMMILTON, son of Rev. Griffin Hammilton, formerly of this County, as Publisher. We wish friend Hammilton, and the *Press* much success, and we are sure his attention to business will bring it.

☞ We regret to learn that Mr. James Wall of Cleveland county, died very suddenly on Tuesday last. His death was supposed to result from a severe wound received on the head some time since.—*Rutherford Vindicator.*

We think that the above is calculated to injure a good citizen of Rutherford County, who had a fight with Mr. Wall, some time since, and who struck him with a stick of wood. We are informed that Dr. Williams, of Shelby, give a different cause for the death of Mr. Wall, and in justice to the gentleman, reflected upon in this item, we hope the *Vindicator* will make the correction.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.—Our correspondent from Webster, N. C., rather gives the *Pioneer*, a setting back in its course, in relation to calling a Congressional Convention in this district.

We only suggested Marion, because we thought this side of the Mountain should have a showing, and shall not grumble at any other point, if the district can be better suited.

We say let us have a Convention, and let every county be represented, and we shall be satisfied with the man who is put on the track; all that we want is an honest expression by the Republicans.

☞ THE "XIX CENTURY," for May has been received, and comes to us as usual, full of the most interesting and instructive reading matter. We always stretch ourselves out comfortably in our easy-chair when the CENTURY arrives, and perpare for a most delightful literary treat, such as we can experience in the perusal of no other magazine that finds its way upon our table. Its articles are all original, and written by Southern writers, and our heart glows within us with sympathy and love for those who write for its pages, and with thanksgiving and joy towards thoses who conduct the magazine with so much tact and judgment. Surely if ever the people of the South were called upon to sustain and foster any enteprise within their midst, they are so called now; for this is emphatically thier magazine, and worthy of their support and encouragement. We would, therefor, respectfully urge all our readers, young and old, that, before spending their money for publications emanating from tho North and aboard, the first enter their names as subscribers to the "XIX CENTURY," as that possesses prior claims to any other. The subscripton price is $3.50 per annum. The June number will commence the third volume, and is an excellent time to commence. It is published Charleston, S. C.

We will furnish the XIX CENTURY in connection with our own paper one year for the sum of $5.00.,

"WHO DAT KNOCKIN' AT DE DOOR?"—New Mexico. And she is "right good looking," and she ought to come in. What's her number? Sit her down No. 38. How many more are coming behind her? Let us see. Ther are Colorado, Arizona, Decotah, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Idaho, Washington. With all these admitted the number of States will be forty-six. Then from Texas, with her two hundred and thirty-seven thousand square miles of territory, at least two new States must be cut out, which will give us forty-eight States. Then leaving Alaska—about five hundred thousand square miles in all—out in the cold, but taking in the New Dominion, and the West Indies and old Mexico, and—and—we give it up.

Waft, waft ye winds the story,
And you ye waters, roll,
Till like a sea of glory,
It spreads from pole to pole.
N. Y. Herald.

Shaking and Burning.

It is not necessary to journey from the tropics to Alaska in order to experience the extreemes of heat and cold. Thousands undergo all the inconveniences of this thermometrical charge every day, or every other day, as the case may be, without the trouble of moving over the threshold. A word with the e involuntary shakers. What are they doing to expedite their return to a medium temperature?—to break the childs and banish the fever? Are they dosing themselves with quiuine, thereby imperiling the soundness of their bones and impairing the vigor of their brains and nervous system? Some of them are, no doubt, but not the majority of them, it is believed. The value of Hostetter's Stomache Bitters as a harmless and certain specific for fever and ague is understood and appretiated in all parts of the country where intermittents prevail. The residents of such localities being to take it early in the spring as a protection against the miasma by which they are surrounded; not all of them, perhaps, for a blind adherence to error is the speci lty of some people, but the greater number.

If there is any fixed fact in therapeutics, it is this: that the Bitters are a far better safeguard against all the varieties of periodic maladies produced by unwholesome exhalations than any drug or compound in the material medical of the profession. This assertion is made with all due respect to the faculty, but being an important truth, and one that nearly concerns the health of large settlements in various parts of the country, and indeed of the public at large, it is made fearlessly. Founded on ample and unimpeachable testimony, it defies disproval.

To break up chills and fevers, as well as to prevent them, there is nothing so reliable as this wholesome vegetable restorative. 15-4w.

LATEST NEWS.

[Compiled from our latest Exchanges]

WASHINGTON, April 29.—This morning's Republican says a telegram was yesterday received at the Navy Department from Havana stating that the volunteers had rebelled, and assumed charge of affairs. The Aspinwall steamer had been detained by the volunteers, and the impression prevailed that they would take charge of the Island.

In the Senate a bill was introduced for the settlement of accounts between railroad corporations and the government.

RICHMOND, April 29.—The Supreme Court of Appeals have decided this morning at 10 o'clock that the "enabling act" passed by the Legislature was constitutional, and that Henry K. Ellyson, and not George Cahoon, is the lawful mayor of this city, and that all acts of Mr. Ellyson in accordance with the State law are legal and binding. Mr. Cahoon, under his formal agreement, will retire from the field and Mr. Ellyson remains mayor of the city.—The Court was unanimous in its opinion. The report is voluminous, covering every point raised.

PARIS, April 29.—Political meetings throughout the country are turbulent. At a meeting in this city on breaking up boisterous cries of "Vive La Republique" and Marseillaise were heard. No violence.

HAVANA, April 29.—The Spanish authorities delivered up the steamer Lloyd. The Aspinwall captain refused to accept the steamer, claiming an indemnity of three hundred dollars for every day's detention. The Consul General of the United States at last accepted the steamer for the government, and hoisted the American flag on board.

The next North Carolina State Fair will be held on the 18th—21st of October next,—four days.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WEBSTER, N. C.
April 25, 1870.

TO THE "STAR:"

I find in the *Pioneer*, an article copied from "THE STAR," proposing a Convention of this Congressional District, to nominate a Candidate for Congress, and that the Convention shall be held at a suitable time at Marion. The proposition of the STAR, to hold a Convention, meets with the hearty approbation of the Republicans in the Counties west of the French Broad River. Although I have not heard Marion designated as the place. It is certain that the Republicans of these Counties demands a Convention, and are at loss to understand, why, the *Pioneer*, does not assent to the proposition, unless it fears that its especial favorite for Congress, and I might say, its only Candidate, Hon. A. H. Jones, would not receive the nomination. The Republicans west of Asheville, say, let us have a Convention, and a Candidate that will be the choice of the party.

Respectfully,

* * *

AMNLSTY.—The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Dipsatch says: "Senator Robertson, chairman of the Senate Committee on Political Disabilities, has introduced a bill which in effect will be a general amnesty bill which the President is understood to favor. It excludes from amnesty only three clases—first, those who withdrew from Congress at the beginning of the rebellion to engage in the secession movement, second, those who withdrew from the United States Army and the same purpose, and third, those who signed the original ordinances of secession in the various States in 1861. It is the belief that such a bill will pass both Houses without material opposition."—*Ex.*

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.—Dr. Wm. Sloan, President of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad has been in our city.—The contract for building the bridge over the Pee Dee, and the early completion of the road to Wadesboro, is arranged. It is hoped and believed that in a few days such other arrangements will be entered into as will secure connection with Charlotte within ten months from date. We are glad to learn from the President that he is detemined to put the road through in the speediest possible manner.—*Wilmington Post.*

Prof. Raud, at Marsailles, has discovered a new planet.

Southern Manufactures.

In the N. Y., *Bulletin*, a commercial journal, we find and article from which the following is extracted: "The South has neither the capital, nor the trained manufacturing skill of the New England States, and cannot compete with them in the manufacture of cotton cloth; but neither very much capital nor very much skill are needed for the manufacture of yarns or for the coarser grades of cloth for which a ready home market may be found. Those who have given the subject careful attention and study, declare that yarns can be made cheaper in the South by five cents per pound than in the North, and that yarns made in the South can be sold in Europe four and a half cents cheaper per pound than yarns made in Europe of exported American cotton."

This article from the *Bulletin* does not by any means, constitute the only concession, which we have recently seen, from Northern sources, of the superior manufacturing advantages of the South. Indeed there can be no question as to the superior facalties of the South in this respect in the lignt of the brilliant success of the cotton mills now in operation in the Southern States, and especially of those in Georgia and Mississppi. They are not only busy and prosperous, but find a ready market for their manufactures.

A very significant admission by the *Bulletin*, is that the South has no serious difficulties to encounter in the manufacture of the higher grades of cloth, than the absence of capital and and skilled labor. We are convinced that this is true, and we accept it as a virtual surrender in favor of the future supremacy of the South in the manufacture of cotton. If these manufactures can be carried on in the South upon a basis so much cheaper than in the North, this want of labor and capital cannot long remain unsupplied New England manufacturers will not hesitate to move their establishments with all their operatives Southward in order to engage in them if they can realize a greater profit here than there. It is said that a spinning mill that would employ eighty-seven operatives and consume eight hundred and eighty-seven bales of cotton yearly would not cost more than $50,000, and at Northern prices, the estimated profits on the sale of its annual yarn product would be $17,000. What would be the cost of a mill for the manufacture of the higher grades of cloth, and what number of skilled operatives would be necessary to conduct it, we are not informed; but surely there ought be no difficulty in procuring both if profits commensurate with the above may be reckoned upon. Under such circumstances the South cannot be expected to confine herself for any considerable length of time to yarn manufactures.

It is not necessary to discuss the question as to which one of the Southern States possesses these manufacturing facilites in the greatest degree. They all have them to an extent sufficient to make them almost fabulously wealthy, and it is sufficient for us to impress upon our own people and upon the country at large, that North Carolina has in this respect, as in others, a munificent natural endowment. And sooner or later these advantages of North Carolina will be vigorously and successfully employed. If the present generation shall prove wanting in the necessary intelligence and energy, at least another generation will know better.

The Charleston *News* declares that South Carolina can manufacture cotton yarns and cotton cloths more cheaply than they can be made in New England or Old England. It claims the following advantages: 1. Abundant water power; 2. A mild climate and abundance of timber, making the cost of fuel small; 3. A comparatively low rate of wages; 4. The saving in prime cost of the raw cotton, and the saving in freights, insurance and commissions.

It is claimed that these advantages are equal to a saving of about seven cents a pound on number 20 yarns delivered in New York. That is to say the South Carolina yarns would cost 29 cents delivered in New York, while the Northern yarns of the same kind and quality delivered at the same place, would cost 39 cents. It is easily demonstrable that the same advantages are enjoyed by North Carolina.

Perils of Matrimony.

A sad story of love and villany as related yesterday at the Detective Police Agency, N. 72 Broadway, to Superintendent Warrin, by a lady apparently about twenty eight years of age. She was dressed with great tast, of very prepossessing appearance, and looked as if she had been weeping steadily for a week. From her statement it appears that she.

CAME FROM THE SOUTH

about eight months ago, and having a few thousand dollars, thought to employ it best by renting a house and taking boarders. She soon became the mistress of a fine establishment on one of the principal streets, and her house rapidly filled up. Among her boarders was a young man of pleasing address, who represented that he was connected with a down town bank. Shortly after his arrival at the house he became an ardent lover of the lady, his attentions soon resulted in a noticeable intimacy and finally an engagement between them. In the meantime, however, in order to protect herself from any imposition on the part of her intended, the lady interviewed him as to who and what he was, and received the following statement:—I am in no particular business; live on a stated income from my property; have at present some $17,000 deposited to my credit in a down town bank; own considerable real estate and mining claims in California, and to endorse my statement I refer you to such and such leading men in this city. So far so good, thought the lady. Inquiries were instituted, but somehow or other the references always seemed to be out of town and expected home soon. Time flew on, the couple were happy and the demand on the part of the gentleman was constant for an

IMMEDIATE MARRIAGE.

Everything on the surface seemed righ, and the fascinating youth was to her all that fancy painted him. Why have a suspicion? How could such a man be anything else but honest and straight forward? she argued, and the longer he continued his attentions the less the suspicious became, until finally the references were disregarded and unmeasured confidence filled her heart.

The day for the marriage arrived. Friends were invited and have commenced to arrive; but when near the hour for the ceremony the bridegroom manifested great despondency and finally said that he had been disappointed in not receiving a draft that morning, and he did not like to disturb his $17,000 deposit down town. "If that is all," said the intended bride, "I can accommodate you. How much do you want?" Five hundred dollars would do now, as he desired to pay it to a friend whom he expected every moment with a small bill. The money was produced. Its effect on the face of the bridegroom was magical. A joyful smile shone upon his features and all was as merry as a marriage bell" should be.

THE BRIDAL TOUR

was to Montreal, where they took rooms at a first-class hotel, and all went on in the most serene manner, until one day the lady had occasion to visit one of her trunks, in which she kept her money and jewelry. Six hundred dollars of her money had vanished. The servants were accused, but no trace of the money could be found, and here the matter for the time ended. At the termination of their sojourn in Montreal the lady requested her husband to settle hotel bill and start for home. To this request he said he could not comply, for he had no money. This led to words, then to strong accusations, to the effect that he had opened the trunk with a false key and taken the money; he needed it; sent it to New York; asked to be forgiven; he would return it to her in New York as soon as he got to his bank, and would never do such an act again,

WOMAN LIKE SHE FORGAVE,

and even went so far as to pledge her jewelry with the hotel proprietor for the board. Back they started for New York, she having confidence in him again, and placing the three trunks she had in his charge. As they were approaching New York he gave the three checks to her, and in an innocent way said, "There are the three checks for your trunks, and you had better give them to the baggage man and let him take your trunks to the house, as I will not be able to go with you after placing you in a carriage as I have some important business to attend to." This seemed satisfactory enough to the wife, who repaired to her room and waited the appearance of her trunks and husband, but no trunks or husband appeared, the only arrival being that of the hat box, umbrella and bundle. Where are the trunks and the husband? is the question the lady would like soloed. She waited five days and now consults Superintendent Warrin's detectives to aid her in her distress. She has been robbed of $3,000, $600 being money from her trunks, $500 loaned him on the day of the wedding and $2,000 contained in the three trunks, consisting of clothing and jewelry, and, to make it still worse, she is left in this city with but few acquaintances and almost destitute circumstances. For the benefit of matrimonially inclined ladies of the marry-in-haste and repent-at-leisure order, we would state that the man goes by the name of George Livingston (his right name, however, is George Cook), and this is not his first or second offence of this nature. The detectives are on his trail, and there is some hope that he will be arrested and made an example of.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The friends of JOHN GARRISON, announce him as a Candidate to represent Polk County, in the House of Representatives of the next Legislature. 12-te

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 22, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the Stockholders of this Road, is called to assemble in the City of Charlotte, on Wednesday the 1st day of June next to consider a proposed amendment to the Charter of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

CALVIN J. COWLES,
14-td. SECRETARY.

NOTICE.

Will be sold in the Town of Columbus, N. C. on the 1st Monday in June, it being the 6th day of said month all the unsold Town Lots, about 50 in number, half acre lots at public auction on a credit of 6 and 12 months the purchaser to give Note, and approved security, and the title witheld until the purchasers money is paid.

Columbus, is the County Town of Polk County, N. C., situated 28 miles west of Rutherfordton, and 20 miles east of Hendersonville, N. C., and 28 miles north of Spartanburg, S. C. It is a beautiful location on the base of the Tryon Mountain and in full view of the grand falls of Horse Creek. Has an excellent Court House, a Baptist and Presbyterian Church, a Male and Female Academy, is in a good farming portion of the County, and is situated on the old Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road survey.

The sale will continue from day, to day, until all the lots are disposed of.

G. B. ARLEDGE,
Chair. of the Board of Commissioners.
S. WALDROP, Cl'k of Board,

The *Spartan*, (S. C) will please copy until sale and send bill to the office, of the Board of Commissioners, Polk county N. C.

12-td. S. WALDROP, Cl'k.

COLLECTORS OFFICE.
U. S. Internal Revenue, 7th District N. C.

United States
vs.
One Still and Fixtures.

Notice is hereby given that I have seized a Still and Fixtures, the property of R. R. Haynes a citizen of Rutherford County the same having been used in the manufacture of distilled spirits in fraud of the Internal Revenue laws of the United States.

Any person claiming an interest in said Still and fixtures, or disputing the forfeiture thereof, is hereby notified to come forward and claim the same in thirty days, and give bond, or in default thereof the said Still and fixtures will be sold as the law provides.

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Inclose the amount in a Registered Letter, or in a P. O. Order, for one or for all the above, and address S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York. Agents Wanted. Feb. 1870. 5-1m.

To Wholesale Dealers.

E. M. HOLT & CO.

offer the manufactures of their several mills at the Factory Prices, delivered in Charlotte,

YARNS,
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SHIRTINGS,
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OUR MILLS WILL CONSUME

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BLOWN SALT, FINE IN FOUR BUSHEL BAGS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL KINDS OF

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"ALL NATURE HOPES FOR SPRING," 1870.

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THE RESULT OF AN ESTABLISHED and successful business, together with a steadily increasing CAPITAL, gives us, every season, better facilities to offer greater inducements to our numerous customers, both WHOLESALE and RETALE, and hence this notice is worthy the

Attention

Of all. We are now making extensive purchases, which, owing to the very large increase in our business—during 1869, (the tax returns will show **$27,000.00** ahead of any house in the City and figures are stubborn facts.) enables us to buy with impunity as to quantity, and from first hand—namely, Manufacturers, Importers and Commission Houses, thereby, saving from **10 to 25 per cent.** over smaller buyers—and it is this advantage that gives us the lead in this market.

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Will be completed, or nearly so, by the **10th of March,** and will embrace all classes of Goods necessary, either for WHOLESALE or RETAIL, to the inspection of which we invite not only those coming on this Market to purchase, also those on their way to other places for that purpose.

We offer no **bujs,** business will be conducted, in the future, as in the past, viz:

Honorable Competition
against Imposition

Dry Goods Department

Will be complete, and selected with the greates of care, as to style, quality and price.

Clothing Department.

We make a speciality and invite the most fastidious to call and examine,

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Will be bought mostly from manufacturers, in Boston and elsewhere, and we claim to be able to compete with all.

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Will be purchased at the BROOKLYN AUCTIONS and of NEWARK MANUFACTURERS.

Hardware.

Especially Table and Pocket Cutlery, we buy for Gold, from the Importers

Groceries--there comes the rub.

That line of Goods we buy quantities second to no House in this City, (their assertion to the contrary, notwithstanding) and at as low figures as a dollar, consisting of **100** cents, can buy In short, come and look at our stock, ascertain our prices, and judge for yourselves.

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Is complete as usual, and is presided over by Miss BETSY WILLIAMS, who is widely known for her superior taste in that line.

Respectfully,
Wittkowsky & Rintles.
Charlotte, N. C.

No. 6 *st.*
Vindicator please copy.

J. G. HARRIS. R. H. PHARR,

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, WILLOW and PLATED-WARE.

We are in receipt of the largest, and most select stock ever brought to this market which we offer, wholesale or retail, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. We will pay special attention to the

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We can supply the trade at New York Jobbing prices, freight added.

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Old China Hall, betwee the Bank
No. 7-6m.

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Charlotte, N. C.

WE have now in Store for the Wholesale and Retail Trade,
500 pr. Trace Chains,
200 doz. Pocket Knife.
400 " Table Spoons.
75 " Cotton Cards.
75 " Pad Locks, (of different kinds.)
2500 lbs. Plow Iron, Plow Steel Swede Iron. &c.
100 Gro. Buckles,
5000 lbs. Cast, Blister, German & Spring Steel.
1000 Gro. Screws, from ⅜s up.
150 doz. Butt Hinges, (all kinds)
75 " Spades, Shovels, Forks, &c.
600 Yds. Enamelled cloth, including MUSLIN, DRILL,
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PATENT LEATHER,
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AXES WARRANTED.

HOES, MTATOCKS, GRASS, GRAIN and Briar Scythes.

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Cabinet and Builders,
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Hardwrre,

BREM, BROWN & CO.
Charlotte, N. C.

J. HENDERSON WEDDINGTON, having lately been admitted as a coparthes in the above firm, would be pleased to see his old friends and customers. No. 5 3-t

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A LARGE supply of best Liverpool Salt, for sale very low at
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CANDIES, nuts, jellies, pickles, crackers &c. For sale by
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I am now Manufacturing all grade of candies and warrant them pure and unadulterated. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed 3-3m.

LARGEST WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SHOE STORE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

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Having recently made advantageous arrangements with the manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in New York, Baltimore or Philadelphia, within the last two years. By long experience in the Shoe trade, we claim some advantages in it, and will give all the benefits we can to our customers. Call and see us. Everything warranted as represented. One price to all.

☞ Strict attention to business, and fair dealing, is our motto.

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Address JOHN L. SHOREY,
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Notice.—On Monday of

March Superior Court, it being the 28th day of March: 1870. I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, the Valuable Property known as the Idler Mine, situate on 2nd Broad River, about nine miles North from Rutherfordton, in Rutherford county, N. C. This property consists of about One Thousand Acres of Land, on which there is supposed to be a rich Gold Mine. There is also a Mill, good Timber, and Farming Land included in the tract.

Sale by order of the Superior Court on the petition of Matilda Hayden and others.

Terms, six months credit, the purchaser to give bond bearing interest from date, with security. Title withheld till sale is confirmed by the Court and payment made

J. B CARPENTER, C. C. S. C.
Feb. 18th, 1870. 5tl.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS —The Grafton Mineral Paint Co., are now manufacturing the Best, Cheapest and most Durable Paint in use; two coats well put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is of a light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, drab, olive or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for Houses, Barns, Fences, Carriage and Car makers, Pails and Wooden Ware, Agricultural Implements, Canal Boats, Vessels and Ships' Bottoms, Canvas, Metal and Shingle Roofs, (it being Fire and Water proof.) Floor Oil Cloths, (one Manufacturer having used 5,000 bbls. the past year.) and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, elasticity and adhesiveness. Price $6 per bbl. of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a trade mark, Grafton Mineral Paint. Persons can order the Paint and remit the money on receipt of goods. Address,
BIDWELL & CO., 254 Pearl st., N. Y.
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HAVE OPENED THE LARGEST AND best selected Stock of Family Groceries and Confectioneries, that been in the County since the war.

Their stock consists in part of

Sugars,
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Soda,
Ginger,
Pepper,
Spices,
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Candles,
Buckets,
Seives,
Brooms,
Cotton and Wool Cards.
Powder,
Shot.
Lead,
Nails,
Fish,
Cheese,
Crackers,
Candies,
Raisins,
Nuts,
Preserves,
Jellies,
Oysters,
Sardines
Pickles

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, Shovels Spades, Forks Trace Chains,

we will sell as cheap as the same article of goods can be bought at Spartanburg.

All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewher.
Sept. '69. 31-1y.

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New Scale Pianos,

WITH IRON FRAME.

Overstrung Bass and Agraffe Bridge.

MELODEONS

AND

Cabinet Organs.

THE BEST MANUFACTURED.

Warranted for Six Years.

Pianos, Melodeons and Organs—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7 Octavo Pianos for $275 and upward. New Cabinet Organs for $45 and upward. Second hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly instalments received. Illustrated catalogues mailed.

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The Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best.—[N. Y Evangelist.

We can speak of the merits of the Waters Pianos from personal knowledge as being of the very best quality.—[Christian Intelligencer.

The Waters' Pianos are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material.—[Advocate and Journal.

Our friends will find at Mr. Waters, store the very best assortment of pianos and organs to be found in the United States.—[Graham's Magazine.

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, is famed for the excellence of his Pianos and Organs.—[Evening Post.

The Waters' Piano ranks with the best manufactured in America.—[The Independent, N. Y.

MUSICAL DOINGS.—Since Mr. Waters gave up publishing sheet music, he has devoted all his capital and attention to the manufacture and sale of

Pianos and Melodeons.

He has just issued a catalogue of his new instruments, giving a new scale of prices, which shows a marked reduction from former rates, and his pianos have recently been awarded the First premium at several Fairs. Many people of the present day, who are attracted, if not confused, with the flaming advertisements of rival piano houses, probably overlook a modest unassuming manufacturer like Mr. Waters; but we happen to know that his

Instruments

earned him a good reputation long before exositions and "honors" connected therewith were ever thought of; indeed we have one of Mr. Waters'

Piano Fortes

now in our residence (where it has stood for years,) of which any manufacturer in the world might well be proud. We have always been delighted with it as a

Sweet-toned

and powerful instrument, and there is no doubt of its durability: more than this, some of the best amateur players in the city, as well as several celebrated pianists, have performed on the said piano, and all pronounce it a superior and first class instrument.

Stronger indorsements we could not give.—[Home Journal. 1-1y

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FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

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I HAVE just received from New York and Charleston, a very large and desirable stock of GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
Notions,
Fancy Articles,
Dress Goods, for Ladies' and Gentlemen,
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Hats,
Boots,
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A LARGE LOT OF CHOICE GROCERIES embracing,
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TEA,
SODA,
SALT,
CHEESE,
CRACKERS,
OYSTERS,
&c., &c.,

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE in abundance.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS,
WINDOW GLASS,
PUTTY,

and everything in fact usually kept in a first retail Store, all of which will be sold at great ly reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce.

My friends and the public generally are respectively invited to call and examine my stock as I feel confident that I can and will sell them

GOOD GOODS

as low as they can be bought in Charlotte or elsewhere for Cash or Country Produce.

J. M. CRATON.
june2-19-tf

Town Ordinances.

The Commissioners of the Town of Rutherfordton do ordain:

1. That all persons living within the Incorporate limits of said town, liable by Law to work on the public roads, Be and they are hereby required to work on the streets and roads in said Town six days in each year, or forfeit and pay to the Mayor 75 cents for each day that they may fail so to work, to be sued for and recovered as other taxes and fines are: Provided, that in the discretion of the Mayor, such work may be rendered by substitute.
2. That any person or persons who shall engage in any fight, riots, or unlawful assemblys, or who shall be guilty of unbecoming conduct or make use of unbecoming language or shall curse or swear, or loud talk to the annoyance of the citizens of said Town, shall be fined at the discretion of the Mayor not to exceed twenty five dollars.
3. That if any person shall discharge any firearms, except in cases of actual necessity, or by permission of the Mayor within the following boundries, viz commencing, at the Blacksmith shop on the Hickory nut road, then a straight line to the west side of A. H. Roberts' lot, then a straight line to the Twitty's ford road, 100 yards west of Mrs. Corbett's, then a straight line to the Bridge south of J. M. Justices' residence, then with said branch 50 yards east, then a straight line to the ford of Ghaghorns Creek, near the Mineral Spring, then with said creek to a point opposite the Male Academy, then to the beginning, shall pay a fine of $1 for each offence
4. That any person or persons, who shall engage in driving, racing or running horses through the streets, at such speed as to endanger life or property, shall be at the discretion of the Mayor not to exceed five dollars.
5. That if any person or persons shall allow his or their horses, mules or other dangerous animals to run at large through the streets, (drovers excepted) shall be fined one dollar for each such offence.
6. That any person or persons who shall obstruct any public street or sidewalk by placing thereon, any wood, timber or other thing, and allowing the same to remain more than twenty-four hours shall pay a fine of one dollar for each day such obstruction shall remain.
7. That any grocer, bar keeper, or other person engaged in the sale of spirituous liquors, shall sell or give away, any spirituous or malt liquors on the Sabbath day shall pay a fine of one dollar for each such offence.
8. That any person who shall ride or hitch any horse, or other animal upon any sidewalk in said Town or any shade tree on the public square, shall pay for each offence one dollar.
9. That all persons residing within the limits of said Town be and they are hereby required to return to the Mayor, on or before the 1st day of April, a full and complete list of all subjects of taxation under the ordinances, and upon failure to list the same shall be liable to pay a double tax.
10. That in default of the payment of any fine due for the violation of any of the Town Ordinances, the person or persons so defaulting may be imprisoned not more than thirty days, at the discretion of of the Mayor. Provided, that they may be released at any time upon payment of the fine and costs
11. That any person or persons, who shall retail spirituous Liquors within said incorporation, except those who obtain a regular license shall pay a fine of twenty five dollars for each offence, one half recovered to go to the informer.
12. That these ordinances shall go into effect, ten days from day of publication.
14. That all persons having claims due them from the Town of Rutherfordton, be and they are hereby required, to present the same duly authenticated, before the Commissioners of said Town to be audited and passed upon, before such claim shall be paid.
14. That the regular meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Rutherfordton, shall be on the first Thursday in each month.
15. That for the purpose of raising sufficient revenue to defray the necessary expenses and for making repairs in said Town, the the following tax be levied, and collected on the subjects of taxation mentioned below, viz:

Real and Personal Property (subjuect to exemption of two hundred dollars of household and kitchen furniture)—25 cents on the $100.

Lawyers,	$5.00
Physicians,	5.00
Circus and Menagerie	25.00
Side Shows	10.00
Slight of hand Performers,	10.00
Magic Lantern, Lecturers, or other exhibitions for pay,	5.00
Itinerant Auctioneers,	5.00
Silversmiths and Jewelers,	2.50
Itenerant, " "	5.00
Dentists,	5.00
Retailors of Spirituous liquors	75.00
Dry Good Stores,	6.00
Daguerrean or Photographic Artist,	5.00
Tailor Shops,	2.00
Blacksmith Shops,	2.00
Wagon and Carriage Shops,	3.00
Cabinet Shops,	3.00
Printing Offices,	5.00
Insurance Agents, Life or Fire,	5.00
Tan Yards,	3.00
Hotels,	5.00
Private Boardin Houses,	3.00
Boot and Shoe Shops,	2.00
Harness and Saddle Shops,	2.00
Tin Shops,	2.50
Every Dog, over 6 months old	.25
Every Hog over 3 months old,	10
Every Itenerent retail dealer in Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Guns, Tobacco, or Tin Ware, not the growth or manufacture of Rutherford County,	3.00
Clerk of Superior Court,	3.00
Register of Deeds,	2.00
County Treasurer,	2.00

16. All persons liable for Special Tax, shall only be required to pay a proportion equal to the whole amount for the year, from the time of the commencement thereof,
17. That these ordinances are published and declared this 15 day of February 1870.

J. B. CARPENTER, Mayor.

The Bee-Keepers' Journal

and National Agriculturist for January, contains many interesting and valuable articles illustrated with appropriate engravings, in its five departments of "Bee-Keeping," "Agriculture," "Home and Fireside," "Ladies' and Youth's Department," The articles "The New Honey Extractor," "The New York Poultry Show," "The Australian Bee-Hunter," each illustrated by a beautiful engraving, and the method of fertilizing Italian Queen in confinement by any drone desired, are especially interesting. On the front page is a fine portrait of Mrs. Ellen S. Tupper, America's most distinguished lady writer on bee culture, and one of the editors of this Journal. The February number will contain the portrait of Francis Huber, the celebrated pioneer bee-keeper of Europe, to be followed by the portraits of Dzierzon, Berlepsch, and all the leading apiarians of Europe and America. This is a new feature following other improvements made since the removal and consolidation, and yet the publishers furnish the Journal at $1.00 a year One sample copy sent Free. Address

H. A. KING & CO.,
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☞ We will send the "New York Bee-Journal and National Agriculturist" The Star, both one year for $2.50. To secure this liberal offer you must address this office with the Cash.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to Miller, Eaves & Co., and to W. H. Miller, & Co., that unless their accounts are settled before March Court, that the accounts and notes will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

W H. MILLER & CO.
No 5 4-6